misapprehension as to any understanding upon which the conference was proceeded with. As to the first of those matters mentioned by you: we understand the facts to be that you insisted that no further consideration of the Remedial Bill should be pressed for by the Dominion Government until to-day (Tuesday), and that we directed your attention to the announcement to that effect in the newspapers of the day, and having every desire to meet your wishes we further promised to communicate with the Dominion Government asking that the bill be not taken up on Friday. This communication we sent, and we were as much surprised as yourselves to find that late on the night of the Friday sitting the bill was advanced a stage. We cannot say what consideration forced the Government to the conclusion that this step was necessary and we sincerely regret that any misunderstanding has arisen as to a point upon which we carried out what we believed to be our engagement, and upon which we did all we could to have your wishes observed.

"As to the second matter which you mention there seems to have been a clear and perhaps not unnatural misunderstanding between us. We understood you to stipulate that when the school question was settled the remedial bill would be withdrawn, and we did not mean to lead you to believe that this was to take place as soon as an agreement was arrived at between us, and the concluding paragraph of our suggestions therefore expressed our understanding of what was originally agreed upon. We refer to these questions which are in themselves unimportant in order to remove from the controversy all matters of a personal character.

"A few words are necessary as to the character of our memorandum. It was put in general terms as a suggestion based upon which our future discussions might proceed with a view to a possible agreement of all parties interested. It is therefore open to some of the objections raised by you inasmuch as it does not deal with details, and professes only to lay down broad lines upon which legislation might be drawn.

"In addition to this we must premise that sufficient weight is not given by you to the undoubted legal position of the Roman Catholics. Under the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the remedial order they certainly have important legal rights in connection with separate schools, and while the Dominion Parliament may have jurisdiction to enforce some or all of those rights, it is universally acknowledged that this could be done with more advantage to all parties by the Local Legislature, and for this reason we are holding this conference. A discussion of the disadvantages of separate schools is, therefore, in our view not relevant to the present situation, and is likely to raise misleading issues. In our view much of your argument misses its mark because you have not recognized the present position of affair and dealt with our suggestion as compared with a regular system of separate schools such as might be established under the Remedial Bill, or under the old system, but have rather confined your attention to maintaining that our proposition would involve some of the drawbacks of these other schools. We deeply regret that you have felt obliged to reject our proposition, and with all deference it does not appear to us that the objections, general and special, which you urge are such as to necessarily involve so serious a step. It would serve no useful purpose for us to support our view with any detailed argument, but some general considerations may be advanced as to the three objections upon principle which you mention, viz.:

"1. That our plan would divide the population into two classes, Roman Catholics and Protestants, giving the former class privileges as against the latter.

"2. That it would establish a system of State supported separate schools, and

"3. That the whole school organization would be modified to an unusual extent and bring it into accord with the separate school principle.

"As to the first of these objections, we may observe that the separation of the Roman Catholics as a class does not arise from our suggestion. it is made by the constitution and arises as to them because they happen to be a minority of the population. It is inaccurate to say that any privilege is given to them as against the rest of the population. It is only the right conferred on the minority by the constitution that are in question. The problem presented in the school question is to secure to them their just and lawful privilege under the constitution in such a manner as to cause the minimum of interference with the public school system of Manitoba, and in that view we think that our suggestion has merits.

"As to your second objection we may observe that the Roman Catholic population contribute their share of all taxation for schools, and in return are entitled to obtain education for their children. It is now question of the mode of that education. In view of the rights held by the minority under the constitution. The contention that the system we propose would be unduly expensive, and the limitations on ordinary separate school privileges embodied in our proposition, will be considered later on. In so far as there is any principle violated by the application of taxes to the support of schools in which Roman Catholic doctrine are taught your alternative suggestion would seem to be quite as objectionable as ours.

"In reply to your third objection, we beg to urge upon you that the changes we suggest are much less than what we understand to be involved ordinarily by the establishment of separate schools. We do not insist upon normal schools. As to text books and representation on the boards, as a matter of practice and administration we find that you raise in point of fact two objections. We do not ask that the Roman Catholics have a separate right to elect trustees, or otherwise to have any special representation on the board of trustees being content with the protection afforded by an appeal to your own department of education, and in this respect our proposals very materially limit what is always considered the privileges essential in connection with a separate school system. The proposed schools would be controlled by trustees elected by the whole body of ratepayers under the provisions of your school law. There does not seem to be any adequate foundation for your remark that the carrying into effect of our suggestion would involve a modification of school organization greater than usual in cases of separate schools. We desired to minimize such modifications and think to some extent we succeeded.

"As to your first objection in detail, we submit that under existing conditions there would not arise any great practical inconvenience, as in most of the localities affected the Roman Catholics are sufficiently numerous to afford all necessary facilities for grading and competition. In any event, it must be quite clear that the standard of efficiency maintained would naturally be higher than can be reached by Roman Catholics who refuse on conscientious grounds to attend the public schools and are therefore obliged to maintain schools from their own private means, and without the aid of the legislative grant. Considering the question of efficiency alone, we think it cannot be denied that the state of affairs under the system we suggest would be very much better for the community than that which would obtain under existing conditions, or under the Remedial Bill if it became law. And if this is so, even the argument from efficiency is all upon the side of bringing the Roman Catholics amicably within the public school system by some such method as we suggest.

"Your second objection in detail seems founded on a misapprehension. Our memorandum was drawn in general terms and did not in any sense intend to exclude the principle of election on the part of Roman Catholics, a principle which is elementary, and which is embodied in the Remedial Bill.

"As to your third objection, we cannot agree that there would be any special disadvantage in having Roman Catholic children in a separate room as distinguished from teaching them in a separate building. It would seem to be quite as objectionable on principle to separate them for religious exercises as one of your own suggestions would involve. We cannot altogether follow your reasoning with respect to the financial objections. As before stated, the Roman Catholics must pay their share of the taxation, be it great or small, and in return they have a right to educational privileges. The school laws are full of financial anomalies, as occurs for example in the case of a wealthy man without children as compared with a poor man who has a large family. You observe that in Ontario and Manitoba prior to 1890, a separate school could not be established unless the rates with the legislative grant could maintain it, and suggest that our proposition is faulty in that this is not recognized. Your argument on this head loses weight when it is considered that we proposed that there should be in towns and villages twenty-five, and in cities fifty Roman Catholic children, before they could ask for a separate room or building, while under the old law before 1890, under the Remedial Bill and even under your own existing law, the presence of ten children only is necessary to the establishment of a school district. We must again direct your attention to the evident advantages in point of economy in the system we propose over the old system, over schools under the Remedial Bill, and particularly over the existing state of affairs where an important section of the public has to pay school taxes, and in addition feels compelled from conscientious motives to educate their children at their own expense. There would be no expenses of organization, either general or local. The utmost that can be said is that it would cost the whole community the increase in expense, if any, which would necessarily be involved in the Roman Catholic children being educated together in one room or in one building as compared with educating them scattered amongst the rest of the school children. It is only in small mixed communities that this could be a serious item. We note your objection that this would be an offensive method of compelling one portion of the people to pay for the education and sectarian religious training of the remainder, and must again remind you that in principle your own alternative suggestion is equally objectionable, because conceivably the Roman Catholics under your system might pay a comparatively insignificant share of taxation, and yet you propose that their religion shall be taught them in the schools. We must further draw your attention to the flagrant injustice of the present system, which compels Roman Catholics to contribute to schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children, and we beg to submit that this fact deserves due weight and consideration in this connection.

"It is to be further noted that the Roman Catholics earnestly desire a complete system of separate schools, on which only their own money would be expended, a state of matters which would meet the observation under consideration, but which you decline to grant. Our suggestion was to relieve you from the necessity of going as far this. It is perhaps impossible to devise a system that would be entirely unobjectionable theoretically and in the abstract. We had great hope that what we suggested would commend itself to your judgment as a practical scheme doing reasonably substantial justice to all classes, and securing that harmony and tranquility which are perhaps more than anything else to be desired in a young and growing community, such as is now engaged in the task of developing the resources of Manitoba.

"The ground taken in your fifth objection has been touched on in the preceding remarks. As to clause two of our memorandum your objections could be met by provisions as to detail. If desired the privileges of teaching religion could be limited to a certain time in schools attended by Roman Catholics.

"The point that provision should be made for non-Catholic children is certainly well taken and is quite in accordance with our views, which were in this respect imperfectly expressed in the memorandum. Neither of the propositions which you make would, as it appears to us, remove the sense of unjust treatment existing amongst the minority, nor would they possess the elements of permanency and freedom from friction in administration, which are certainly necessary for a final and peaceable solution of existing difficulties. We once more appeal to you in the interests of the whole population of the province, indeed, of the Dominion, as well as in the interests of the minority, to reconsider the decision at which you have arrived and to make some proposal that we could regard as affording a hence of the settlement which we so earnestly desire. (Signed.)

"DONALD A. SMITH.
"ALPH DESJARDINS.
"A. B. DICKEY."

DISHONEST MEN.

They Often Recommend Worthless Goods to Buyers.

There are many dishonest men in business. Their first and last thoughts are in the directions of big profits.

These dishonest dealers, regardless of the interests of their customers, seize every opportunity to substitute poor goods when standard and well-known brands are asked for.

To a very large extent, these dishonest dealers try to foist adulterated and worthless dyes on the public when the celebrated Diamond Dyes are asked for. Watch such dealers closely, and when you discover any attempt to deceive, by recommending poor, imitation dyes, leave his store, and go to some other.

The Diamond Dyes are retailed at the same price as the worthless dyes—ten cents per package. The Diamond will give you complete satisfaction, but the worthless, cheap dyes will ruin your work and spoil your temper. If your dealer does not keep the Diamond Dyes, send your order to us, and we will mail the dyes to you. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SEE the Harris advts.

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED:—See advertisement.

THE RIVER ICE is reported to be unsafe for travel in many places above Newcastle, but quite good down-river.

THE "ADVANCE" is for sale at the Circulating Library, Desmond building, next door to the Telephone Exchange.

Read all the advertisements of spring medicines, and then take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SIGNS OF SPRING:—The tap of the boiler makers' and machinists' hammers is being heard on the steamers, and the clink of the caulkers' mallets about the schooners in their winter berths.

Why wear out with coughing, at night, when Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve and cure.

THE FUNERAL of James Bassett, a well known ship laborer, who died quite suddenly of pneumonia on Monday morning, took place on Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended

FOR RICHIBUCTO:—The Norwegian barque, Frier, of 274 tons, is reported at Connah's Quay for Richibucto. The barque Sagona, passed Prawle Point on 29th March for same port.

THE SCRIBNER CASE:—Magistrates Pierce and MacLauchlan delivered judgment at Hampton on Monday in the Scott Act case against William T. Scribner, vendor, under the act, dismissing the case without costs.

PASSED EXAMINATION:—Mr. Wm. S. Stewart, who has been on the Steamer St. George for several seasons, has passed a very good examination before Inspector Geo. L. Waring, and been granted a third class certificate as engineer.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

JOHN A. EDWARDS, senior, ex-treasurer of the city of Fredericton, and father of Mr. John A Edwards, proprietor of the Queen Hotel, died on Monday morning last. He was in his 88th year and had been for half a century an elder of St. Paul's Presbyterian church of that city.

TO SAIL AROUND:—Captain Shand of the Steamer St. Isidore goes to St. John this week to bring the schooner Ada from that port to Miramichi. The Ada has been purchased by Mr. Snowball and is intended to ply during the coming season between Chatham and Tracadie.

ACCIDENT:—Mr. Chas. Orr, met with a painful accident last Thursday. He was coupling cars on one of the sidings at Chatham Junction when his left hand was caught with the result that two fingers were so badly jammed that they had to be amputated. Mr. Orr will be laid up for some time.

THE FOUR SAINTS:—The Steamers St. Andrew, St. George, St. Nicholas and St. Isidore will be captained by the same men as last year, viz. Messrs McLean, Matthews, Steele and Shaud respectively. Mr. Alex. McFarlane will be engineer of the St. Andrew; Mr. Jas. McCulloch, the St. George; Mr. Wm. S. Stewart, the St. Nicholas and Mr. Alex. McIntyre, the St. Isidore.

RECOVERING:—We are glad to hear that the attending physician, Dr. John Benson, has pronounced young Frank Dickson of Napan—who was injured a fortnight since while coasting—out of danger.

LIBERALS ORGANIZING:—The meeting for the organization of a Young Liberals' Club called for Friday evening last in the News Office was postponed until Monday evening, when Mr. Geo. Stables was elected President and Sherman Troy, Secretary.—[Advocate.

METAPEDIA MILL BURNED:—Mr. J. P. Mowatt lost his Metapedia mill on Sunday by fire. The loss is estimated in the neighborhood of $500 on machinery, belting, &c. The mill frame was not considered worth much. The main loss, however, will be the loss of time before it can be in running order again.—Enterprise.

Mr. C. Donnelly, wholesale liquor dealer, Alliston, Ont., was troubled for years with Itching Piles. He was persuaded by Jas. McGarvey, Alliston, livery man, to use Chase's Ointment, which he did, was cured has had no return of them and highly recommends this Ointment as a sovereign cure for Piles.

THE MIRAMICHI MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Mr. Robinson, M. P., ably backed by Mr. Adams, has been pressing the claims of the proposed railway from Newcastle to Tracadie, and, if any subsidies are granted this year for local railways, this one will probably get a subsidy for twenty miles.—[Gazette.

NEW OUTPORTS.—An application has been made for the creation of outports at Black Brook and Neguac, Northumberland Co., so that coasting vessels may enter and clear there and not be compelled to come to Chatham for that purpose. The Minister has referred it to Inspector Maclaren.—[Gazette.

25 cents cures Catarrhal Headache
" " Incipient Catarrh
" " Hay Fever
" " Catarrhal Deafness
" " Cold in the head in 10 min.
" " Foul breath caused by Catarrh

25 cents secures Chase's Catarrh Cure with perfect blower enclosed in each box. Sold by all dealers.

"GOOD NEWS:—The report is current that Mr. Thos. D. Adams has purchased a quantity of logs from Mr. Walsh, and that they will be sawn at the Kerr mill owned by Mr. L. Doyle of Douglastown."—[Advocate.

Mr Doyle, being spoken to by our reporter respecting the report alluded to, said he had heard nothing of the alleged arrangement.

SCHOOL BURNED:—The Advocate says the school house at Strathadam was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday, March 28th. School was being taught on that day by Miss Porter to make up a lost day, and the fire caught in the roof where it had made considerable headway before it was discovered. It was not extinguished until considerable damage was done to the roof and ceiling.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Isaac Pitman's system of shorthand is the one taught at the St. John Business College. This is undoubtedly the best and fastest in the world. So popular and wide-spread is it that correspondence can be conducted by means of it wherever the English language is spoken. Nearly all stenographers in St. John are Pitmanites A speed class is conducted every Wednesday evening at the college rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, and is free to all Pitman writers. Many gladly avil themselves of it, and find it very useful in enabling them to review their work and increase their speed.—[Sun April 4.

NO VACANCY:—Some practical joker has been making a lot of credulous people in town believe that the postmastership of Chatham is vacant. The fact that the rumor was started on the first of April does not appear to have led to its having been received with suspicion. The postmaster is merely away on leave of absence. As he was so often absent from the office about this time last year without leave, the new order of things is a decided improvement, An efficient substitute has charge, and the people are abundantly satisfied. The postmaster has not resigned, nor does there seem to be any probability of his doing so.

AN ATTRACTION to buyers of family groceries, provisions, dry goods and general household supplies is offered by Mr. Roger Flanagan at his well known store on St. John Street, Chatham, in the form of silver knives and forks, silver spoons, silver cruet stands and boxes of tea. He issues tickets which are presented by customers every time they make purchases, and no matter how small the amount, it is punched off, and when the purchases aggregate either $15 or $30, as the case may be, one of the articles specified viz.—a cruet stand, or a dozen of silver knives or forks for a $30 ticket or a 5 lb. box of tea, or 1 doz. silver spoons for a $15 ticket is given free.

PERSONAL:—Mr. Gordon M. Blair, of the Bank of Montreal, has been making his mother's family a brief holiday visit. His many friends in Chatham would have been glad had it been a longer one.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Snowball reached Chatham on Thursday morning last from Hamilton, via Ottawa.

Miss Mullin of Bathurst, who has been in charge of the Chatham Post Office for the last two or three weeks, appears to be performing the duties of the position very efficiently.

Hon. Senator Snowball returned from Great Britan and the continent via New York on Saturday and proceeded to Ottawa.

Corns! Corns! Corns!

Why should you go limping round when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor will remove your Corns in a few days. It will give almost instant relief and guaranteed cure in the end. Be sure you get the genuine Putnam's Corn Extractor, 25c. Polson & Co., Kingston, for many substitutes are being offered, and it is always better to get the best. Safe, sure, painless.

The Pilots.

The pilots of the Miramichi held their Annual meeting on Tuesday of last week for the election of pilot master, committee of management, etc. Mr. Robert Walls was re elected pilot master and Messrs Alex. McLean, Francis Martin and James Nowlan committee of management. The captains of the pilot schooners will be as follows:—

Empress, Geo. Savoy.
Two Brothers, Geo. Tait.
Princess Louise, Asa Wall.

Fathers Meahan, Barry and Morrisey.

Writing from Gibraltar on March 16 to a friend in Moncton, Rev. H. A. Meahan says: "We arrived here safely to-day and expect to take part in the ceremonies tomorrow at the Spanish Cathedral in honor of Saint Patrick. From here we proceed to Tangier, Africa, returning to Spain and thence through France to Rome, which city we hope to reach in time for the Easter celebration. Met with much kindness on board ship, where we numbered 230 cabin passengers and fully enjoyed the ocean trip. Are having genuine summer weather and I am thoroughly enjoying the change of scene, customs and manners of the people with whom I have come in contact." Fathers Meahan, Barry and Morrisey expect to return by England and Ireland, reaching home early in May.

Arrested the Wrong Man.

On March 15th a quantity of liquor was stolen from a car at Campbellton and a number of young men were suspected of the robbery. On Sunday, 29th, John Mullin, a young man from Campbellton, arrived in St. John and put up with some friends. On Tuesday a warrant for his arrest, with a request for his capture, was received from Justice McLatchey, of Campbellton and Captain Jenkins and Detective Ring located him on Wednesday morning and took him into custody. He was surprised when arrested, and said he was not in Campbellton on the 15th and could prove it. Word of his arrest was wired to Mr. McLatchey and Detective Ring started for Campbellton with his man. On reaching Moncton the detective and his man had a good supper and they were just about starting on the train for Campbellton when the telegraph operator at Moncton handed the detective a telegram from railway detective Skiffington saying for Ring to release Mullin, and pay his way back to St. John, and he would meet expenses. Skiffington also telegraphed railway officer Rourke at Moncton to notify detective Ring. The message just arrived in time and Mullin and the detective went back to St. John. Skiffington had got the wrong man and on finding out this had telegraphed for his release. It was, however, a little rough on Mullin.

Easter Services in S. Mary's and S. Paul's.

The Easter services in S. Mary's and S. Paul's churches were of a very interesting and appropriate character, and were well attended, although the weather was less favorable than usual. The morning was quite stormy, but notwithstanding there was almost an average attendance at the 1st celebration of the Holy Eucharist at S. Paul's at 8 a. m. The 2nd service was in S. Mary's at 11 o'clock, and consisted of a celebration of the Holy Eucharist proceeded by morning prayer. The following music was well sung:—

Processional Hymn, 316 A. & M.
Christ, our Passover, Chant 351 A. & M.
Te Deum, Stephens.
Benedictus, Chant 339 A. & M.
Hymn 134 A. & M.
Kyril 340 Hutchins.
Gloria B. G., Gilbert.
Gratias do.
Credo do.
Hymn 127 A. & M.
Sanctus, Man.
Benedictus qui Venit, Gilbert.
Agnus Dei do.
Amen After Benediction, Stainer.
Recessional, Nunc Dimittis.

The 3rd service was at S. Paul's at 3 o'clock p. m. The usual Easter hymns were sung heartily, the altar was adorned with flowers, and there was a good attendance. The 4th service at S. Mary's was largely attended and much appreciated. It began with the Processional Hymn 131 A. & M. and the other music was as follows:—

Proper psalms, chants A. & M.
Magnificat C. 365 A. & M.
Nunc Dimitis C 393. A. & M.
Anthem, Why seek ye &c.
Hymn before sermon 134 A. & M.
Do Recessional 135 do

The foregoing together with the Amen after prayers &c, were excellently sung, and rendered the service very reverent and appropriate. The organist, Miss Helena Goggin, did her part admirably. The floral decorations provided by the choir were very beautiful and suitable for "The Queen of Festivals." The offerings amounting to $31.00 were for the sick and needy.

On Sunday next which is Low Sunday, and the octave of Easter, the service will be partly of the festival character of the Easter Day service.

Gravel and Kidney Disease Quickly Cured—Relief can be Obtained Within Six Hours.

I have been troubled with gravel and kidney disease for eight years, during which time I have tried numerous remedies and different doctors without any permanent benefit. At times the pain in the left kidney was so severe that I could not lie down or remain in one position any length of time. Seeing your advertisement of South American Kidney Cure in the Enterprise, I procured a bottle from A. S. Goodeve, druggist, and taking it according to directions got immediate relief and feel better now than at any time since first noticing the disease. The soreness and weakness have all left me. I recommend all who are afflicted with this dangerous trouble to give South American Kidney Cure a trial. Signed, Michael McMullen, Chesley, Ont. Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Northumberland County Court.

[Advocate.]

The County Court met yesterday. Present His Honor William Wilkinson, Esq., Judge presiding.

There was very little business to be transacted there being no criminal or civil cases entered for trial.

On motion of Mr. Butler, certificate of naturalization was ordered to be granted to Joseph Morrowie.

In chambers—Adam Hill vs John Menzies—the defendant applied for leave to proceed to judgment on the ground that defendant did not prosecute his appeal according to the practice of the court.

This cause was tried at the October term of the court, 1894, when a verdict for $124,-31 was rendered by the jury in plaintiff's favor. Defendant applied to His Honor for a nonsuit or new trial, which was refused, when he appealed to the Supreme Court. The cause was entered for argument, but ordered to be struck off the docket on the statement of the defendant's counsel that the cause was settled on the application of plaintiff for leave to proceed to judgment—affidavits of plaintiff were read to show that his signature to the agreement of settlement had been obtained by misrepresentation of what the agreement contained. Affidavits contradicting the plaintiff were read. His Honor refused the plaintiff's application.

Mr. C. J. Thomson for plaintiff and Robt. Murray for defendant.

"Within 12 Hours After First Dose the Pain Left me"—Rheumatism of Seven Years's Standing.

I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, none of whom benefitted me. I had no faith in rheumatism cures advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, Druggist, of Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three bottles, and I considered I am completely cured. Signed J. D. McLeod. Leith, P. O. Ont. Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Sperry Shea Drowned.

A despatch from Woodstock to the St. John Telegraph dated April 1st says:—Yesterday afternoon, Sperry Shea, of Woodstock, was drowned in the St. John river while driving on the ice near Fish River Rapids, two miles below Clair's station, on his way down to Edmundston. A little girl, by the name of Lachute, whom he had picked up on the way, was with him. Some person on the shore saw the team driving along, and all at once, plunge through the treacherous ice. Shea succeeded in getting out the sleigh, but broke through, and was sucked under by the strong current, with the little girl, horse and sleigh. Her cap and a package of medicine floated. Mr. Shea was about 30 years of age and unmarried. He was one of the firm of the H. Paxton Baird Company, Ltd., dealers in drugs and proprietory medicines, and had been in Mr. Baird's employ for a number of years before the formation of the joint stock company. He was a very popular young man, and the deepest sympathy is felt for his parents, and other relatives and friends. It is said he had $11,000 life insurance, $3,000 in the Odd Fellows $3,000 in the Confederation Life, and $5,000 accident, all of which is for his mother's benefit. The body has not yet been recovered as the ice is yet generally quite solid.

Mr. Shea was well-known to many of the business people of the Miramichi who will be very sorry indeed to hear of his untimely end.

DOLLS WITH EXTRA DRESSES.

A Diamond Dye Novelty.

We are sending thousands of Diamond Dye Dolls with extra dresses to all parts of the Dominion.

A set of six dolls with six extra dresses will be mailed to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Every user of the celebrated Diamond Dyes should secure at least one set of these dolls before the supply is exhausted. When ordering the dolls, ask for our forty-five samples of dyed cloth and book of directions for home dyeing, which are sent free. Address Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain St., Montreal.

Blackville Notes.

BLACKVILLE, N. B., Apl, 6, 1896.

The sidewalk will soon be thawed out again.

Miss Jessie Murray, of Doaktown, spent the Easter holidays in Blackville, the guest of Mrs. W. J. McLaggan.

The snow storms of Friday and Saturday have given a new lease of life to the hauling, and will be a great help to those lumbermen who have not yet got all their logs out. The majority of the operators in this vicinity finished last week.

The rotary for Gibson & Co's steam mill has arrived and is being placed in position. It is expected this mill will be ready for work in about three weeks. The water mill will commence sawing to-morrow.

If "Rock Maple" (the Blackville correspondent of "The Liberal Herald") was in the village all of last week, he will probably have changed his opinion in regard to the Scott Act being strictly enforced in Blackville.

Mr. James P. Wetmore of Gibson & Co's store, who has been suffering from bronchitis for some time past, has gone to St. John N. B., for the benefit of his health. We hope to see him back again soon, and that his holiday may prove beneficial.

Messrs. McLaggan, Grindlay & Co. are busy opening up their new stock of general merchandise, and evidently intend making a strong bid for the Blackville trade. They propose taking all kinds of farm produce in exchange for goods, and will thus fill a long felt want in this line of business in our village. We wish them success.

Blackville Division S. of T. has elected the following officers for this quarter:—

W. P., Bro. Miles Mersereau.
W. A., Sister Annie McLaggan.
R. S., Sister Steel.
A. R. S, Bro. E. A. McLaggan.
F. S., Bro. P. M. Grindlay.
Treas., Bro. James Bean.
Chap., Sister Minnie Gerrish,
Con., Sister Effie Mountain.
A. C. Sister Alice Gerrish.,
I. S. Sister Mabel McRae,
O. S. Bro. James McDougald.,
P. W. P. Bro. Jas H. Dale.,

This summer bids fair to be quite a lively one in the building line. Mr. P. A. Forsyth of Doaktown, has taken contracts for putting up several warehouses and other buildings, and a number of new dwelling houses will be built by private enterprise. Blackville is steadily improving, and may soon lay claim to the title of "town."

The celestial city minstrels," under the management of J. H. Burke, are billed for the town hall, here, on the 8th inst. They will likely have a full house. It is too bad that Blackville cannot afford better hall accommodation than it has. The present "town hall" (so-called) is most unsuitable for entertainments and public meetings of any kind. Why not agitate for a new one?

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieved me of Agonizing Pain in 20 Minutes and was the Means of Saving my Life says Mrs. John Jamieson, Tara, Ontario.

About three months ago I was attacked with nervous heart trouble. The pain was so severe I could hardly breathe. I could get no relief and feared that I could not live. I saw advertised in the Tara Leader, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and immediately procured a bottle. I secured perfect relief inside of 20 minutes and firmly believe it was the means of saving my life.

If your heart flutters, palpitates or tires out easily, it is diseased, and treatment should not be delayed a single day. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves almost instantly, and will effect a radical cure. Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Easter Meeting, Chatham.

The regular Easter meeting of S. Paul's church was held on Monday last at the parish church upper Chatham, the Rector, Rev. Canon Forsyth in the chair. The accounts of the year were submitted and passed, showing the affairs of the church to be in a satisfactory condition. The parishioners' meeting elected the following:

Wardens: Messrs. George Burchill and F. E. Winslow.

Vestrymen: Hon. John P. Burchill, S. Habberly, M. S. Hocken, F. E Neale, F. E. Danville, D. G. Smith, John Sargent, Geo. P. Searle, Dr. J. B. Benson, Hon. Judge Wilkinson, J. R. Goggin, Angus Ullock.

Messrs. Geo. Burchill and F. E. Winslow were appointed delegates to the Diocesan Synod and Diocesan Church Society and Hons. J. P. Burchill and Judge Wilkinson substitutes.

At a meeting of the newly elected Vestry the following were appointed:—

D. G. Smith, Vestry Clerk.
M. S. Hocken, Treasurer.
F. E. Neale and Alex. Burr, Auditors.
F. E. Danville, J. P. Burchill and D. G. Smith, Glebe committee.
Rev. D. Forsyth, Geo. Burchill, F. E. Winslow, D. G. Smith, M. S. Hocken, church improvement committee.

The church improvements committee's report showed that there had been expended on the recent improvements made on S. Mary's chapel and connected property, including the furnishings, $3,089.40 exclusive of the memorial windows, which had cost about $1,000 or a total expenditure of more than $4,000, all of which has been paid. It is proposed to proceed with the improvement of the exterior of the chapel as soon as the means of paying for the cost of the work shall be provided and Messrs. Danville, Neale and Hocken were appointed a committee to secure subscriptions for this object. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Resolved that the Vestry of S. Paul's Church, having in view the interior renovation of the parish church, the more recent remodelling of the interior of S. Mary's chapel, and the work done on the Rectory and S. S. building—all of which are paid for—desire to express their gratitude to God that our congregations are thus enabled to offer worship and praise and receive the ministrations of the Church in places and amid surroundings more suited to such sacred purposes than those of former years.

We realize that the satisfactory position of this branch of our church work is very largely due to the industry of the ladies of both congregations — particularly those organized as the Guilds of S. Mary, S. Agnes and S. Paul—and we tender to them and to those Guilds, respectively, our grateful acknowledgement of their industry and self-denying labors.

We also thank the many individual subscribers to this special purpose for their liberality, which has so supplemented the ladies' funds as to enable us to pay all charges incurred in the work.

Our acknowledgment and thanks are, however, especially due to our esteemed Rector, Reverend Canon Forsyth, to whose unremitting diligence, indifference to discouragements, excellent architectural taste and business capacity, we are chiefly indebted for our gratifying progress in making our church buildings more suitable than formerly as places of divine worship and we recognise in his efficient labors in this regard, and in the faithfulness and self-denial of his spiritual ministrations, incentives to continued effort for the completion of the work of church renovation in which such satisfactory progress has been made.

In acknowledging the resolution the Rector referred to the hearty co-operation of the members of the congregations by which difficulties had been surmounted, and he paid a warm tribute to the ladies guilds, without whose valued aid the work which was so generally approved, could not have been accomplished. He hoped that their continued zeal and labors would go far in enabling the committee to carry the improvements to completion.

ST. ANDREW'S, NEWCASTLE.

The following were elected at the Easter Monday meetings of St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, for the ensuing year:

Church Wardens.—Messrs. E. Lee Street, J. W. Davidson.

Vestrymen.—Messrs. A. Ritchie, Thos. Maltby, J. Linden, Thos. Russell, J. G. Kethro, Jas. Lyder, Jas. Copp, Geo. Burchill, Jr., R. L. Maltby.

Vestry Clerk & Treasurer.—E. Lee Street.

Audit Committee.—Messrs. J. McKane, Thos. Russell, R. L. Maltby.

Glebe Land Committee.—Messrs. Allan Ritchie, R. L. Maltby, E. Lee Street.

Graveyard Committee.—The Rector and R. L Maltby.

Committee to make arrangements to have the church and school-room painted:—The Rector, Thos. Russell, R. L. Maltby, E. Lee Street.

Delegates to Synod and D. C. S.—Messrs. E. Lee Street, J. G. Kethro. Substitutes—Messrs. R. L. Maltby, J. W. Davidson.

Three Methodist Leaders

HAVE ALL USED DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER AND DECLARED STRONGLY IN ITS FAVOUR.

The clergy of Canada of all denominations, seldom hesitate to speak frankly in the interest of a good cause, or on behalf of some meritorious article. Force is given to utterances of this character when the men can speak from individual experience. This is the case with the Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., and Rev. William Galbraith, LL.B., and Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., than whom few ministers of the Methodist church are better known in Toronto or elsewhere throughout the Dominion. As with many others these brethren have been sufferers with cold in the head and its invariable successor, catarrh. A remedy however, was within their reach. They used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and found as every one else finds, that relief was speedy and effective, and desiring to benefit others they frankly make this statement to the world over their own signatures.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in 10 minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents.

Sample with blower, sent for 10c in silver or stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church st. Toronto. Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Mr. McInerney on the Ship Railway.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Telegram says:—

It was twelve years ago, in the days of the first Sir John, when Charles Tupper and Leonard Tilley were his first lieutenants, that there came before the Parliament of Canada whereby the turgid tides of restless Fundy and the blue waters of Northumberland's Straits should be joined. The projectors of the plan dipped their pen in violet ink. Broadly did they depict the grand results that were to accrue from the adoption of their scheme. They told their hearers how the coastwise trade of the Maritime Provinces would grow tenfold. They pictured the origin and growth of a great export trade from Quebec to the New England seaports. Finally, they convinced Parliament, and the Chignecto Ship Canal Company was incorporated. Two or three years later, the plan was amended. At first a ship canal was proposed. Eads, the hydraulic engineer who designed the great levees that confine the waters of the Mississippi, reported in favor of a ship railway. The complexion of the company was changed and Parliament voted an annual subsidy of $170.000 for twenty years to the new organization. The company did not furnish progress certificates showing that the work was going on as speedily as was required by the conditions under which the subsidy was paid. The charter lapsed. For two years the English capitalists who are behind the construction company have been working amain this session. Three weeks ago young Powell, who succeeds Josiah Wood as the member for Westmorland, N. B, spoke in favour of the bill to revive the charter. Though Sir Charles the elder defended the bill with all his cogent reasoning and powerful oratory, the House defeated Powell's motion. But the question was not dead. This afternoon Geo. McInerney advocated a motion that he made in the absence of Powell. The motion called for the reinstatement of the measure on the order paper. McInerney, who is heard too seldom in this House, made out a case that would have done credit to some of the front rankers in the House and that would have been impossible for others, whose statesmanship consists in looking wise and talking wonderingly. The time will come when McInerney, too, will be a front ranker. And, when that day comes, his will not be the class of the gentlemen of portentous aspect and small ideas.

That stout old Berserker Commodore Welsh, opposed the motion. To him the name of the Chignecto Marine railway is anathema. To-day he thumped his desk and split the air, as when, in other days, he roared commands in the teeth of a howling nor'-wester. In those days the commodore's language was vigorous. It was not milder this afternoon. The scheme, he made bold to say, was a wildcat plan. To carry it out would cost five million dollars. With Welsh's ideas Lister, McMullen and Martin coincided. The man from Sarnia remarked in passing that the Remedial Bill would never become law. Wherefore he was called to order by Peter White, George Casey went farther and saw in the plan a scheme whereby the Secretary of State would fill the election boodle barrel. "I challenge the Secretary of State to arise and defend the project," shouted Casey. But Sir Charles Tupper, who, despite the taunts of the Grits, has been cultivating a fine quality of imperturbability, smiled blandly, and continued to write letters. It was the duty of William Bullock Ives, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to defend and to advocate Mr. McInerney's motion. The country, said Bullock Ives, was bound in honour to extend the charter and to give the investors an opportunity of recovering their money. The motion was carried by 80 to 63. McCarthy and O'Brien voted with the yeas.

BORN.

At 39 Otis Street, Melrose, Mass., on the 26 March, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Fiett, a son.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Blackville, April 6, by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. Howard Arbo, to Miss Christina Brennan, both of Blackville.

DIED.

At Black River, 5th April 1896 after a lingering illness, Alexander Dick aged seventy three, a native of Stirlingshire Scotland leaving a wife three sons and four daughters to mourn their loss.

W. T. HARRIS

Has a fine lot of

WHITE AND BLACK SEED OATS.

Place your order early, they are going already.

WANTED.

A Kitchen Girl. Apply to MRS. H. H. PALLEN, Duke Street, Chatham.

At Death's Door.

FRIENDS THOUGHT THE END WAS NEAR.

A Condition that was Almost Hopeless.

Failure Followed Failure Until Paine's Celery Compound was used.

Mrs. Irvine Cured by the Great Medicine.

An Important Letter.

At death's door owing to kidney trouble, nervousness, sleeplessness and run-down system. Mrs. Irvine's friends realized the fact that she was nearing the grave, and did not hesitate to express their fears. Doctors and their prescriptions could not break the power of the disease, and the ordinary advertised medicines of the day proved useless.

A resolve was at last made to give